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EXAMINER				
MC CARTHY, CHRISTOPHER S				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/667,722

Applicant(s)

BENHAMOU ET AL.

Examiner

CHRISTOPHER S. MCCARTHY

Art Unit

2113

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 December 2010.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10-33, 35-48, 50, 51 and 53-55 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 37-44 and 55 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3, 5, 10-13, 15-19, 23-30, 35, 36, 45, 50, 53 and 54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 4, 6-8, 14, 20-22, 31-33, 46-48 and 51 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 45, 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,978,398 of Harper et al. referred hereinafter “Harper ‘398” in view of US Patent No. 4,245,342 of Entenman.

Examiner notes that Harper ‘398 (see column 1 lines 8-12) incorporates by reference US Patent No. 6, 629,266 of Harper et al. referred hereinafter “Harper ‘266”, which is introduced in the rejection below.

In regards to claim 45, Harper ‘398 discloses a method of facilitating protection switching comprising:

facilitating a protection switching configuration operation wherein a failure prediction condition for at least a portion of a plurality of protected system elements is defined (see column 2 lines 23-26);

facilitating a failure confirmed protection switching operation in response to identifying that the failure prediction condition for one of said protected has been met during operation of said protected system elements (see column 6 lines 18-25);

facilitating an administrator-initiated protection switching operation in response to receiving, at a system administrator user interface (figure 18 or Harper '266) of a protected system comprising the plurality of protected system elements, an administrator-issued protection switching initiation notification (see column 4 lines 20-27 of incorporated by reference Harper '266) .

However, Harper '398 fails to explicitly disclose:

specifying a protection switching priority for at least a portion of said protected system elements;

determining that the protection switching priority among a collection of failure predicted system elements applies to the one of said protected system elements prior to facilitating the failure confirmed protection switching operation.

Entenman further discloses in case of multiple failures, allotting a spare device among the devices in accordance with a priority algorithm (see column 6 lines 38-42); and determining that the protection switching priority among a collection of failure predicted system elements applies to the one of said protected system elements prior to facilitating the failure confirmed protection switching operation (column 6, lines 38-42).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Harper and Entenman to allot a spare device among the

devices in accordance with a priority algorithm, thus indicating specifying a protection switching priority for at least a portion of said protected system elements. A person of ordinary skill in the art could have been motivated to combine the teachings because Harper is concerned with failing over nodes for preventing degradation of performance (see figure 5b; column 1 lines 62-65, column 2 lines 23-26, and column 6 lines 39-42), and allotting a spare device among the devices in accordance with a priority algorithm, as per teachings of Entenman (see column 6 lines 38-42), constitutes as suitable known means for failing over nodes.

In regards to claims 50, Harper '398 in view of Entenman discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses:

downloading service information of the failure predicted one of said protected system elements to the protection system element after identifying the failure predicted one of said protected system elements (see column 2 lines 23-26);

confirming failure of the first failure predicted one of said protected system elements (see column (see column 6 lines 20-25); and

switching communication service supported by the failure predicted one of said protected system elements for being supported by to the protection system element after confirming said failure (see column 6 lines 20-25).

Claims 1-3,5,10,12-13, 15-19, 23,27,29-30,35,36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harper '398 (which incorporates by reference Harper '266) in view of Entenman and US Patent No. 4,769,761 of Downes et al. referred hereinafter "Downes".

In regards to claim 1, Harper '398 discloses a method of facilitating protection switching to enhance performance of a network system, comprising:

identifying a failure predicted one (see column 2 lines 19-23) of a plurality of protected system elements (see column 4 lines 23-27); and

implementing a protection switching operation for switching designated information from the failure predicted one of said protected system elements to a protection system element (see column 2 lines 23-26).

However, Harper '398 fails to explicitly disclose:

wherein identifying the failure predicted on of said protected system elements includes assessing performance of said protected system elements based at least partially on an element demerit point level of each one of said protected system elements

and at least partially on a protection switching priority for at least a portion of said protected system elements.

Entenman further discloses in case of multiple failures, allotting a spare device among the devices in accordance with a priority algorithm (see column 6 lines 38-42).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Harper and Entenman to allot a spare device among the devices in accordance with a priority algorithm, thus indicating at least partially on a protection switching priority for at least a portion of said protected system elements. A person of ordinary skill in the art could have been motivated to combine the teachings because Harper is concerned with failing over nodes (see column 2 lines 23-26; figure 5b and column 6 lines 39-42), and allotting a spare device among the devices in accordance with a priority algorithm, as per

teachings of Entenman (see column 6 lines 38-42), constitutes as suitable known means for failing over nodes that further enables recovery of higher priority device.

Downes further discloses the concept of predicting a failure upon determination the error count over a selected number of operations is above a criterion or threshold (see column 1 lines 60-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Harper, Entenman, and Downes to further including predicting a failure upon determination the error count over a selected number of operations is above a criterion or threshold, thus indicating wherein identifying the failure predicted on of said protected system elements includes assessing performance of said protected system elements based at least partially on an element demerit point level of each one of said protected system elements. A person of ordinary skill in the art could have been motivated to combine the teachings because Harper is concerned with detecting degradation of performance of a computer system (see column 1 lines 60-65), and monitoring the error count over a selected number of operations, as per teachings of Downes (see column 1 lines 60-65), constitutes as suitable known means to detect degradation of performance of a computer system.

In regards to claim 2, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses wherein identifying the failure predicted one of said protected system elements includes assessing at least one of a plurality of failure prediction parameters of said protected system elements for determining when a failure prediction condition has been met by one of said protected system elements (see column 9 lines 15-20 of incorporated by reference Harper '266).

In regards to claim 3, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses

monitoring a failure prediction parameter of at least one of the plurality of protected system elements (see column 9 lines 15-20 of incorporated by reference Harper '266); and

correlating a present state of the failure prediction parameter to a failure prediction criterion for determining whether the failure prediction parameter has met a failure prediction condition (see column 9 lines 15-20 of incorporated by reference Harper '266).

In regards to claim 5, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses wherein the monitoring the failure prediction parameter further comprises bridging the protection system element across the at least one of the plurality of the protected system elements (see column 6 lines 13-17).

In regards to claim 10, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Downes further discloses wherein assessing performance of said protected system elements includes determining when an element demerit point level of one of said protected system elements has exceeded a predetermined element demerit point threshold limit (see column 1 lines 60-65).

In regards to claim 12, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Downes further discloses wherein the element demerit point level corresponds to a quantity of element demerit points accumulated over a designated period of time (see column 1 lines 60-65).

In regards to claim 13, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Downes further discloses wherein identifying the failure

predicted one of said protected system elements includes determining that a rate of change of element demerit points for one of said protected system elements has exceeded a predetermined element demerit point rate of change (see column 1 lines 60-65).

In regards to claim 15, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Entenman further discloses determining that a protection switching priority among a collection of failure predicted system elements applies to the failure predicted one of said protected system elements (see column 6 lines 38-42).

In regards to claim 16, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Entenman further discloses wherein implementing the protection switching operation is initiated after determining that the protection switching priority applies to the failure predicted one of said protected system elements (see column 6 lines 38-42).

In regards to claim 17, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Entenman further discloses wherein determining that the protection switching priority applies to the failure predicted one of said protected system elements includes assessing a protection switching priority parameter for each system element of the collection of failure predicted system elements (see column 6 lines 38-42).

In regards to claim 18, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Downes further discloses wherein assessing the protection switching parameter includes assessing at least one of a parameter relating to element demerit points, a parameter relating to a rate

of change of said element demerit points, a parameter relating to an element demerit point threshold limit, a parameter relating to a number of active connections, a parameter relating to a number of active service subscribers, a parameter designated in a service agreement, a mounted position in a network element, an administrator-assigned priority value, a data bit rate and a rate of change of the data bit rate (see column 1 lines 60-65).

In regards to claim 19, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses:

downloading service information of the failure predicted one of said protected system elements to the protection system element after identifying the failure predicted one of said protected system elements (see column 6 lines 14-17);

confirming failure of the first failure predicted one of said protected system elements (see column 6 lines 18-25); and

switching communication service supported by the failure predicted one of said protected system elements for being supported by to the protection system element after confirming said failure (see column 6 lines 21-25).

In regards to claim 23, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses wherein the protection system element provides protection switching functionality exclusively for all of said protected system elements (see column 6 lines 35-40).

In regards to claim 27, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses wherein identifying the failure

predicted one of said protected system elements includes determining that a failure prediction parameter associated with the failure predicted one of said protected system elements has exceeded a failure prediction parameter first threshold limit (see column 9 lines 6-10 and 25-28 of incorporated by reference Harper '266).

In regards to claim 29, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses wherein the protection system element provides protection switching functionality exclusively for all of said protected system elements (see column 6 lines 35-37).

In regards to claim 30, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses configuring protection switching variables associated with the protection switching operation (see column 9 lines 7-14 of incorporated by reference Harper '266).

In regards to claim 35, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses wherein identifying the failure predicted one of said protected system elements includes assessing a protection switching operation initiation notification issued via a system administrator user interface (see column 4 lines 20-22 of incorporated by reference Harper '266).

In regards to claim 36, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses:

downloading service information of the failure predicted one of said protected system elements to the protection system element after identifying the failure predicted one of said protected system elements (see column 6 lines 14-17);

switching communication service supported by the failure predicted one of said protected system elements for being supported by to the protection system element after downloading said service information (see column 6 lines 21-25).

Claims 11, 24-26, 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harper '398 (which incorporates by reference Harper '266) in view of Entenman, Downes, and US Patent No. 6,771,440 of Smith.

In regard to claim 11, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. However, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes fails to explicitly disclose:

wherein the predetermined element demerit point threshold limit is associated with a first level of failure probability, lower than an element demerit point threshold limit corresponding to a next higher level of failure probability.

Smith discloses a system wherein a first threshold triggers a predictive failure analysis and a second threshold greater than the first threshold signifies a failure (see column 6 lines 6-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Harper, Entenman, Downes, and Smith to include a second threshold that signifies a failure in addition to a first threshold that predicts a failure, indicating wherein the predetermined element demerit point threshold limit is associated with a

first level of failure probability, lower than an element demerit point threshold limit corresponding to a next higher level of failure probability. A person of ordinary skill in the art could have been motivated to combine the teachings because Harper discloses a first threshold that predicts a failure is to follow (see column 9 lines 7-14 and lines 25-30 of incorporated by reference Harper '266) and is further concerned with signifying a system element has failed (see column 6 lines 5-25) and having a second threshold that signifies a failure, as per teachings of Smith (see column 6 lines 6-20), provides a known and suitable means to signifying the system element has failed.

In regards to claims 24, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses:

wherein identifying the failure predicted one of said protected system elements includes determining that a failure prediction parameter associated with the failure predicted one of said protected system elements has exceeded a failure prediction parameter first threshold limit (see column 9 lines 6-10 and 25-28 of incorporated by reference Harper '266);

Harper further discloses said switching communication service is initiated in response to determining the protected system element has failed. Harper discloses if it is determined that the primary node has failed, then the process continues at which time the secondary node becomes the primary node (see column 6 lines 21-25).

However, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes fails to explicitly disclose:

said switching communication service is initiated in response to the failure prediction parameter exceeding a failure prediction parameter second threshold limit different than the failure prediction parameter first threshold limit.

Smith discloses a system wherein a first threshold triggers a predictive failure analysis and a second threshold greater than the first threshold signifies a failure (see column 6 lines 6-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Harper, Entenman, Downes, and Smith to include a second threshold that signifies a failure in addition to a first threshold that predicts a failure, thus indicating said switching communication service is initiated in response to the failure prediction parameter exceeding a failure prediction parameter second threshold limit different than the failure prediction parameter first threshold limit. A person of ordinary skill in the art could have been motivated to combine the teaching because Harper discloses a first threshold that predicts a failure is to follow (see column 9 lines 7-14 and lines 25-30 of incorporated by reference Harper '266) and is further concerned with signifying a system element has failed (see column 6 lines 5-25) and having a second threshold that signifies a failure, as per teachings of Smith (see column 6 lines 6-20), provides a known and suitable means to signifying the system element has failed.

In regards to claim 25, Harper '398 in view of Downes, Entenman, and Smith discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Smith further discloses:

wherein the failure prediction first threshold limit is associated with a first level of failure probability and the failure prediction second threshold limit is associated with a second level of failure probability higher than the first level of failure probability (see column 6 lines 12-13).

In regards to claim 26, Harper '398 in view of Downes, Entenman, and Smith discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses:

wherein identifying the failure predicted one of said protected system elements includes determining that a failure prediction parameter associated with the failure predicted one of said protected system elements has exceeded a failure prediction parameter first threshold limit (see column 9 lines 6-10 and 25-28 of incorporated by reference Harper '266);

Harper further discloses confirming failure includes determining the protected system element has failed (see column 6 lines 21-25).

However, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes fails to explicitly disclose:
confirming failure includes determining that the failure prediction parameter has exceeded a failure prediction parameter second threshold limit different than the failure prediction parameter first threshold limit.

Smith discloses a system wherein a first threshold triggers a predictive failure analysis and a second threshold greater than the first threshold signifies a failure (see column 6 lines 6-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Harper, Entenman, Downes, and Smith to include a second threshold that signifies a failure in addition to a first threshold that predicts a failure, thus indicating confirming failure includes determining that the failure prediction parameter has exceeded a failure prediction parameter second threshold limit different than the failure prediction parameter first threshold limit. A person of ordinary skill in the art could have been motivated to combine the teaching because Harper discloses a first threshold that predicts a failure is to follow (see column 9 lines 7-14 and lines 25-30 of incorporated by reference Harper '266) and is further concerned with signifying a system element has failed (see column 6 lines 5-

25) and having a second threshold that signifies a failure, as per teachings of Smith (see column 6 lines 6-20), provides a known and suitable means to signifying the system element has failed.

In regards to claim 28, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. However, Harper '398 in view of Entenman and Downes fails to explicitly disclose:

wherein implementing said protection switching operation is performed in response to determining that the failure prediction parameter has exceeded a failure prediction parameter second threshold limit different than the failure prediction parameter first threshold limit.

Smith discloses a system wherein a first threshold triggers a predictive failure analysis and a second threshold greater than the first threshold signifies a failure (see column 6 lines 6-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Harper, Entenman, Downes, and Smith to include a second threshold that signifies a failure in addition to a first threshold that predicts a failure, thus indicating wherein implementing said protection switching operation is performed in response to determining that the failure prediction parameter has exceeded a failure prediction parameter second threshold limit different than the failure prediction parameter first threshold limit. A person of ordinary skill in the art could have been motivated to combine the teaching because Harper discloses a first threshold that predicts a failure is to follow (see column 9 lines 7-14 and lines 25-30 of incorporated by reference Harper '266) and is further concerned with signifying a system element has failed (see column 6 lines 5-25) and having a second threshold that signifies

a failure, as per teachings of Smith (see column 6 lines 6-20), provides a known and suitable means to signifying the system element has failed.

Claims 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Harper '398 (which incorporates by reference Harper '266) in view of Entenman and Smith.

In regards to claim 53, Harper '398 in view of Entenman discloses the claim limitations as discussed above. Harper '398 further discloses:

wherein identifying the failure predicted one of said protected system elements includes determining that a failure prediction parameter associated with the failure predicted one of said protected system elements has exceeded a failure prediction parameter first threshold limit (see column 9 lines 6-10 and 25-28 of incorporated by reference Harper '266);

Harper further discloses confirming failure includes determining the protected system element has failed (see column 6 lines 21-25).

However, Harper '398 in view of Entenman fails to explicitly disclose:

confirming failure includes determining that the failure prediction parameter has exceeded a failure prediction parameter second threshold limit different than the failure prediction parameter first threshold limit.

Smith discloses a system wherein a first threshold triggers a predictive failure analysis and a second threshold greater than the first threshold signifies a failure (see column 6 lines 6-20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Harper, Entenman, and Smith to include a second

threshold that signifies a failure in addition to a first threshold that predicts a failure, thus indicating confirming failure includes determining that the failure prediction parameter has exceeded a failure prediction parameter second threshold limit different than the failure prediction parameter first threshold limit. A person of ordinary skill in the art could have been motivated to combine the teaching because Harper discloses a first threshold that predicts a failure is to follow (see column 9 lines 7-14 and lines 25-30 of incorporated by reference Harper '266) and is further concerned with signifying a system element has failed (see column 6 lines 5-25) and having a second threshold that signifies a failure, as per teachings of Smith (see column 6 lines 6-20), provides a known and suitable means to signifying the system element has failed.

Claim 54 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § **103(a)** as being unpatentable over Harper '398 (which incorporates by reference Harper '266) in view of Downes.

In regards to claim 54, Harper '398 discloses an apparatus capable of facilitating protection switching, comprising:

a plurality of protected system element(see column 4 lines 23-27).

a protection system element including a data processor and capable of providing protection switching functionality for at least one of said protected system elements (see column 2 lines 23-26).

a data processor program wherein the data processor program is capable of enabling the protection system elements to facilitate (see column 2 lines 23-26.)

identifying a failure predicted one (see column 2 lines 19-23) of a plurality of protected system elements (see column 4 lines 23-27).

implementing a protection switching operation for switching designated information from the failure predicted one of said protected system elements to a protection system element (see column 2 lines 23-26).

However, Harper fails to explicitly disclose:

wherein identifying the failure predicted on of said protected system elements includes determining the rate of change of element demerit points for one of said protected system elements has exceeded a predetermined element demerit point rate of change threshold limit.

Downes discloses the concept of predicting a failure upon determination the error count over a selected number of operations is above a criterion or threshold (see column 1 lines 60-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Harper and Downes to further including predicting a failure upon determination the error count over a selected number of operations is above a criterion or threshold, thus indicating wherein identifying the failure predicted on of said protected system elements includes determining the rate of change of element demerit points for one of said protected system elements has exceeded a predetermined element demerit point rate of change threshold limit. A person of ordinary skill in the art could have been motivated to combine the teachings because Harper is concerned with detecting degradation of performance of a computer system (see column 1 lines 60-65), and monitoring the error count over a selected number of operations, as per teachings of Downes (see column 1 lines 60-65), constitutes as suitable known means to detect degradation of performance of a computer system.

Allowable Subject Matter

1. Claims 37-44, 55 are allowed.
2. Claims 4, 6-8, 14, 20-22, 31-33, 46-48 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 12/10/10 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
4. Applicant has argued that the applicant has solely relied upon KSR and this rationale is newly unfounded in respect to new rulings. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner cited KSR, among other case law, but the examiner has given independent rationale for combination of references in the claim rejections. The examiner did not just state the motivation is KSR solely.
5. As per claim 1, the applicant claims the cited reference teaches away from the claim language, but does not give an explanation of how or why, in specificity, the passages teach away. Also, the applicant argues that Downes does not teach an element demerit point level of the elements. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner interprets the demerit point to be equivalent to the failure prediction threshold level of Downes.
6. As per claim 2, the applicant argues that the examiner has presented language that is not present in claim as being taught by the cited reference. The examiner apologizes for any

confusion set forth by the examiner using shortened paraphrasing of longer claim language. If it pleases the applicant, please replace the paraphrasing, as stated by the examiner, and replace it with the claim language as the language being taught by the cited reference.

7. As per claim 3, the applicant again is confused by the paraphrasing and rejection logic of the examiner. Again, if it pleases the applicant, please replace the paraphrasing, as stated by the examiner, and replace it with the claim language as the language being taught by the cited reference.

8. As per claim 5, the applicant claims the cited reference teaches away from the claim language, but does not give an explanation of how or why, in specificity, the passages teach away; furthermore, the argued "teaches away" part is language in the preamble carried over from claim 3, not 5. Also, please look at the previous Office Action as to determine which limitations are cited as being taught by the respective reference.

9. As per claim 12, the applicant stated the examiner has failed to establish an inherency of the cited reference. The examiner repeats, from the previous Office Action, that the reference "implicitly teaches", not inherently.

10. As per claim 13, the applicant argues that the examiner has not taught how "integrating error counts over a selected number" teaches determining a rate of change of element demerit points has exceeded a threshold limit. The examiner interprets the "counts" to be inherent of the process of counting, and "over a selected number" to be interpreted as over a threshold.

11. As per claim 15, the applicant again is confused by the paraphrasing and rejection logic of the examiner. Again, if it pleases the applicant, please replace the paraphrasing, as stated by

the examiner, and replace it with the claim language as the language being taught by the cited reference.

12. As per claim 16 and 17, the applicant again is confused by the paraphrasing and rejection logic of the examiner. Again, if it pleases the applicant, please replace the paraphrasing, as stated by the examiner, and replace it with the claim language as the language being taught by the cited reference. The same rationale for rejection of claim 15 holds for claims 16-17.

13. As per claim 18, the examiner reiterates that the claim is in alternative language and Downes, at the least, teaches the threshold limitation.

14. As for claim 19, the applicant argues that the rejection set forth as being the same rejection rationale as claim 50 is not proper. The examiner contends that the body of claim 19 is verbatim the same as claim 50.

15. As per claim 23, the applicant again is confused by the paraphrasing and rejection logic of the examiner. Again, if it pleases the applicant, please replace the paraphrasing, as stated by the examiner, and replace it with the claim language as the language being taught by the cited reference.

16. As per claims 24-26, the applicant argues that the examiner did not address the claims in the prior Office Action. The stated claims are included in the section 7 with subject matter relating to nonanalogous art.

17. As per claim 27, the applicant as argued that examiner did not address the claim as it is distinct from claim 2, as directed to in the previous Office Action. A copy of claim 2 rejection is attached for specificity: the applicant argues that Harper does not teach the claim language. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Harper explicitly teaches, in the cited passage, the monitoring

of the system and the triggering of an event when a specific point is reached. This fulfills the claim language as claimed.

18. As per claim 29, the applicant as argued that examiner did not address the claim as it is distinct from claim 23, as directed to in the previous Office Action. A copy of claim 2 rejection is attached for specificity: the applicant has argued that Harper does not teach the claim language. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Harper teaches a one-to-many embodiment with protection to this configuration.

19. As per claim 35, the applicant as argued that examiner did not address the claim as it is distinct from claim 45 as directed to in the previous Office Action. A copy of claim 45 rejection is attached for specificity: the applicant has stated in his Remarks, dated 7/26/10, on page 22:

In the Examiner's Response to Arguments, the Examiner alleges teaching "indicating 'facilitating an administrator-initiated protection switching operation in response to receiving an administrator-issued protection switching initiation' operations." However, Applicant submits claim 45 recites, in relevant part, "facilitating an administrator-initiated protection switching operation in response to receiving an administrator-issued protection switching initiation notification." Thus, Applicant submits the Examiner has not alleged teaching or suggestion as to the subject matter of claim 45. Accordingly, Applicant submits the Examiner has not made a prima facie showing of obviousness with respect to claim 45. Therefore, Applicant submits claim 45 is in condition for allowance.

The examiner does not see a difference in what the applicant says the examiner teaches and what the claim recites, and, as such, the examiner interprets this is an admission that what the applicant says the examiner is teaching, in the prior action, is the same as the claim language.

20. As per claim 36, the applicant as argued that examiner did not address the claim as it is distinct from claim 50 as directed to in the previous Office Action. A copy of claim 45 rejection is attached for specificity: the applicant has argued that Harper does not teach "downloading service information of the failure predicted one of said protected system elements to the

protection system element after identifying the failure predicted one of said protected system elements". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Harper '398 teaches, in column 2, lines 23-26, of downloading the state of the failing node to another node.

21. As per claim 28, see KSR argument above.

22. As per claim 53, the applicant claims the cited reference teaches away from the claim language, but does not give an explanation of how or why, in specificity, the passages teach away.

23. As per claim 54, the applicant argues that the claim language is distinct from the referred claim language of claims 1 and 13. The examiner requests the applicant to specifically point out what is distinct to claim 54 over claims 1 and 13.

In light of the above arguments, all applicable rejected claims stand.

Conclusion

24. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHRISTOPHER S. MCCARTHY whose telephone number is (571)272-3651. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9 - 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Beausoliel can be reached on (571)272-3645. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Christopher S. McCarthy/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2113

